

Very High Power* THz Radiation from Relativistic Electrons

G. Larry Carr¹, Michael C. Martin², Wayne R. McKinney²,
Kevin Jordan³, George R. Neil³, and Gwyn P. Williams³

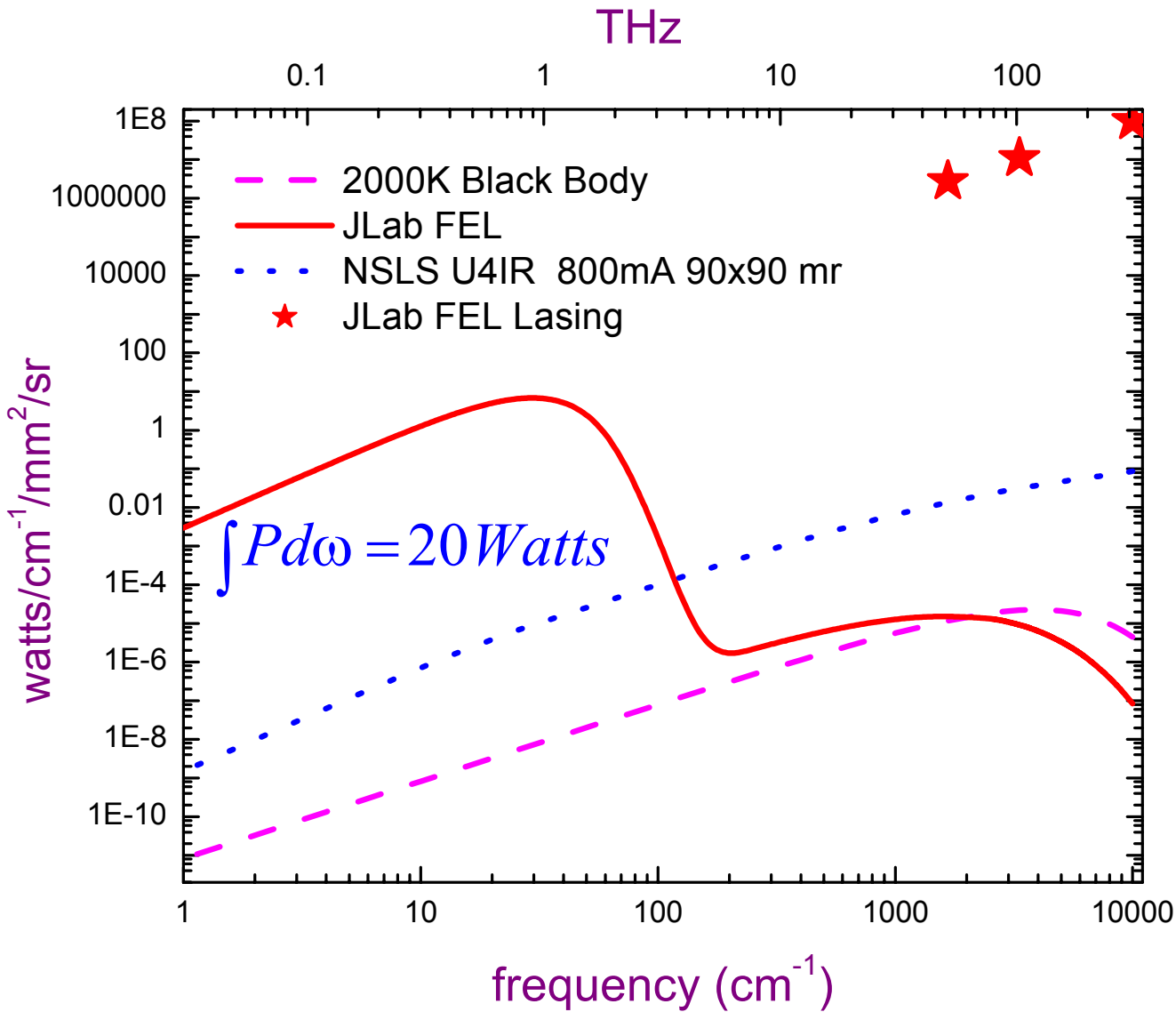
¹National Synchrotron Light Source, Brookhaven National Lab,

²Advanced Light Source Division, Lawrence Berkeley National Lab,

³Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility.

* = Megawatt peak, 20 watt average





Jefferson Lab Light Source Facility



ERNEST ORLANDO LAWRENCE
BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY



Jefferson Lab Free-electron Laser Facility

VOLUME 84, NUMBER 4

PHYSICAL REVIEW LETTERS

24 JANUARY 2000

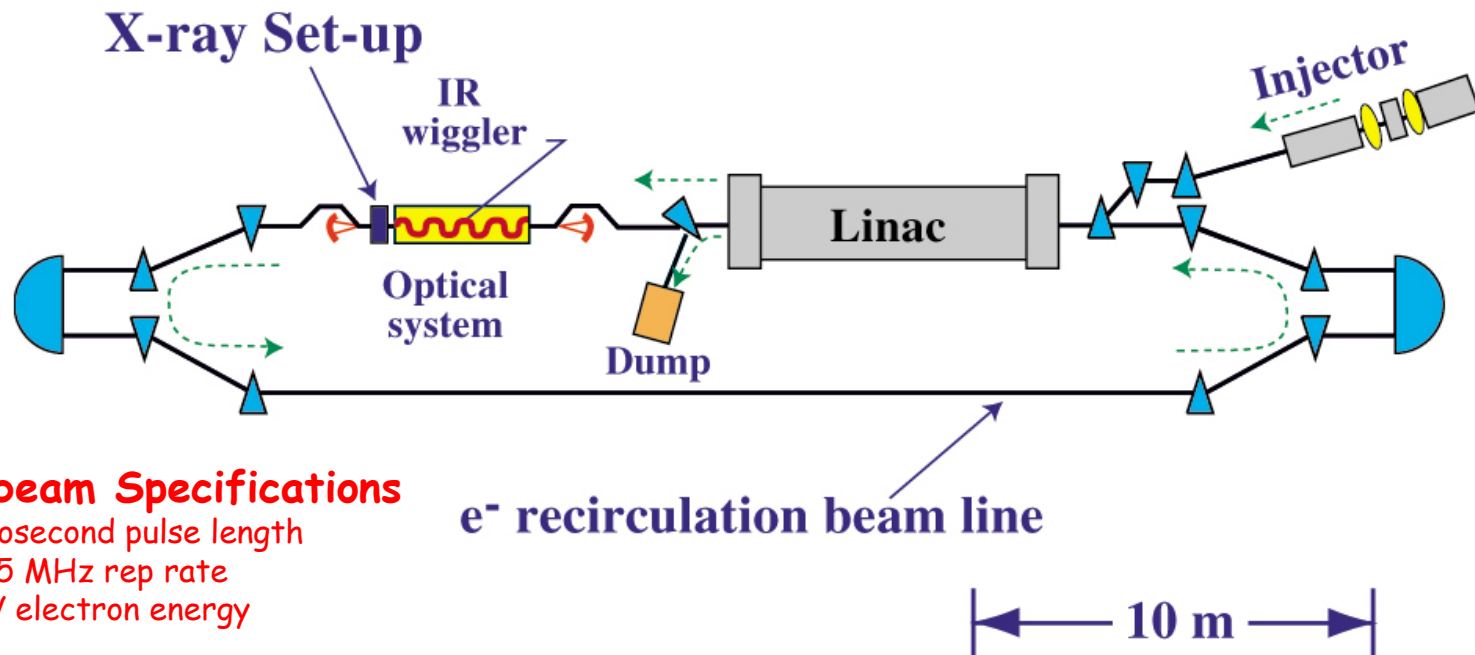
“Energy Storage Ring”

Sustained Kilowatt Lasing in a Free-Electron Laser with Same-Cell Energy Recovery

G. R. Neil,* C. L. Bohn, S. V. Benson, G. Biallas, D. Douglas, H. F. Dylla, R. Evans, J. Fugitt, A. Grippo, J. Gubeli, R. Hill, K. Jordan, R. Li, L. Merminga, P. Piot, J. Preble, M. Shinn, T. Siggins, R. Walker, and B. Yunn

Thomas Jefferson National Accelerator Facility, Newport News, Virginia 23606

(Received 3 September 1999)



e-beam Specifications

- sub-picosecond pulse length
- up to 75 MHz rep rate
- 40 MeV electron energy

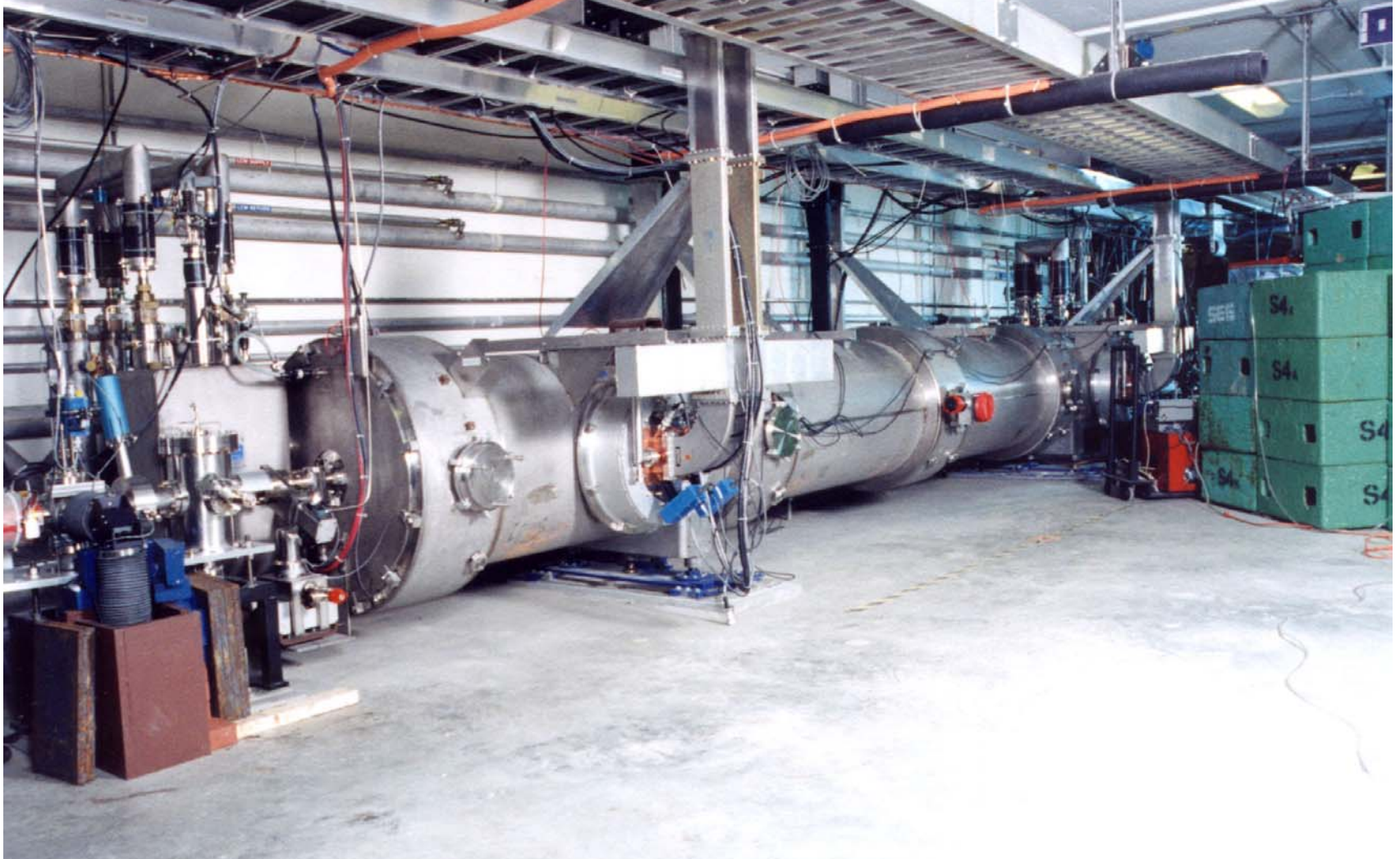
e⁻ recirculation beam line



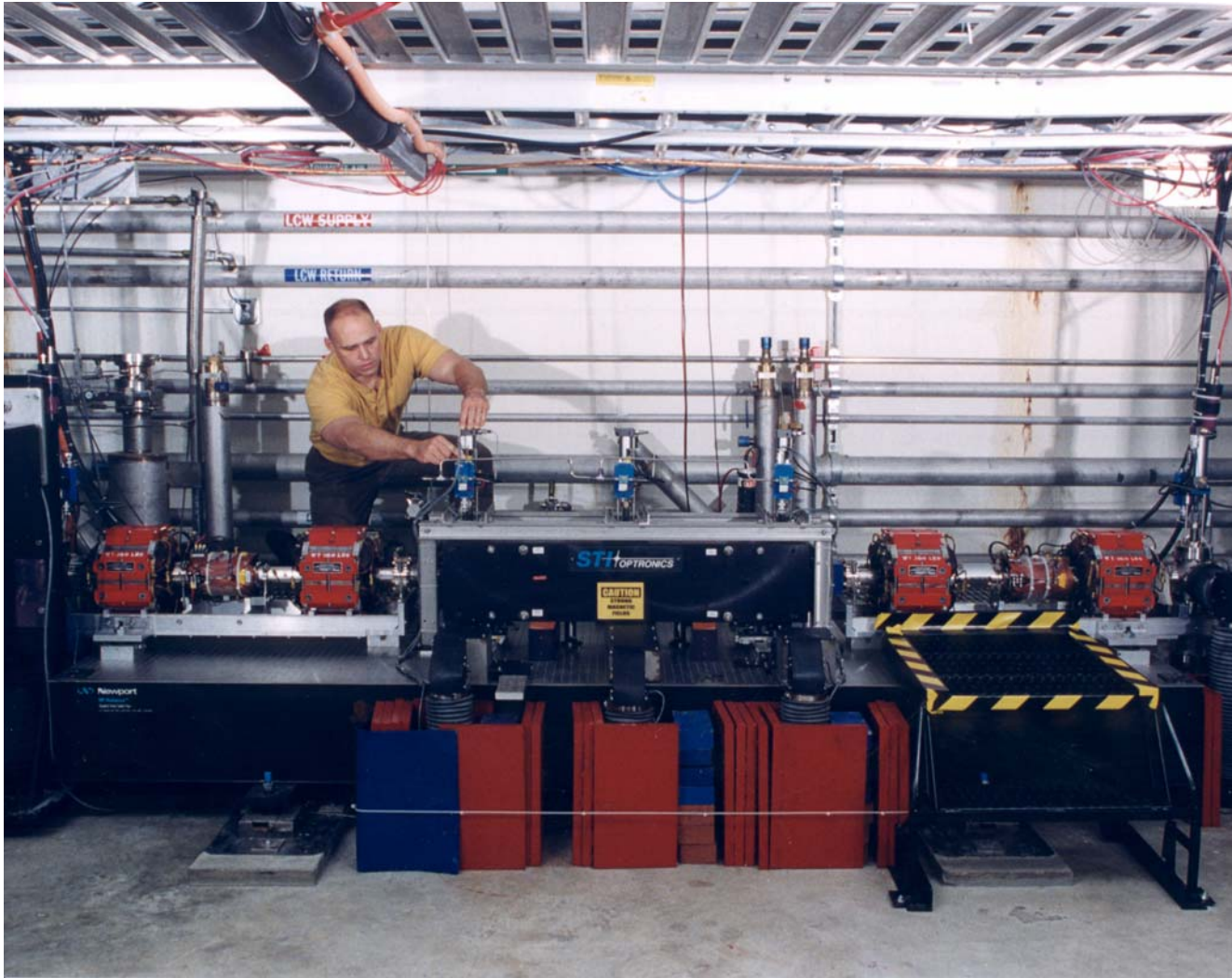
ERNEST ORLANDO LAWRENCE
BERKELEY NATIONAL LABORATORY



Jefferson Lab FEL Superconducting Linac

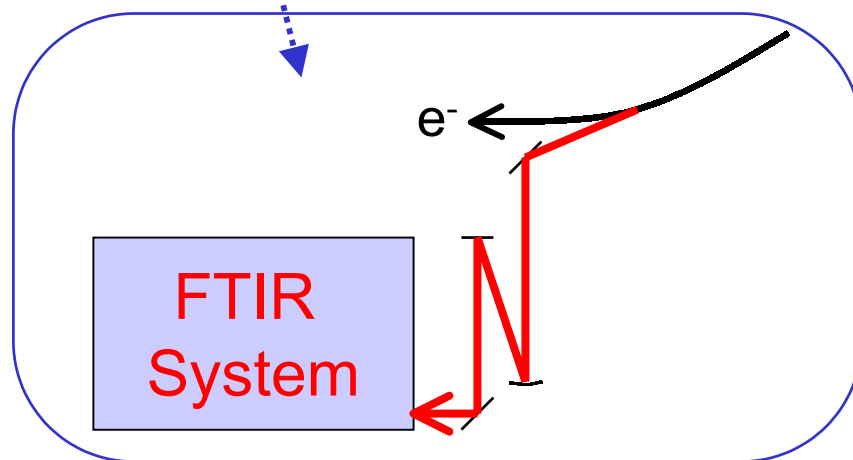
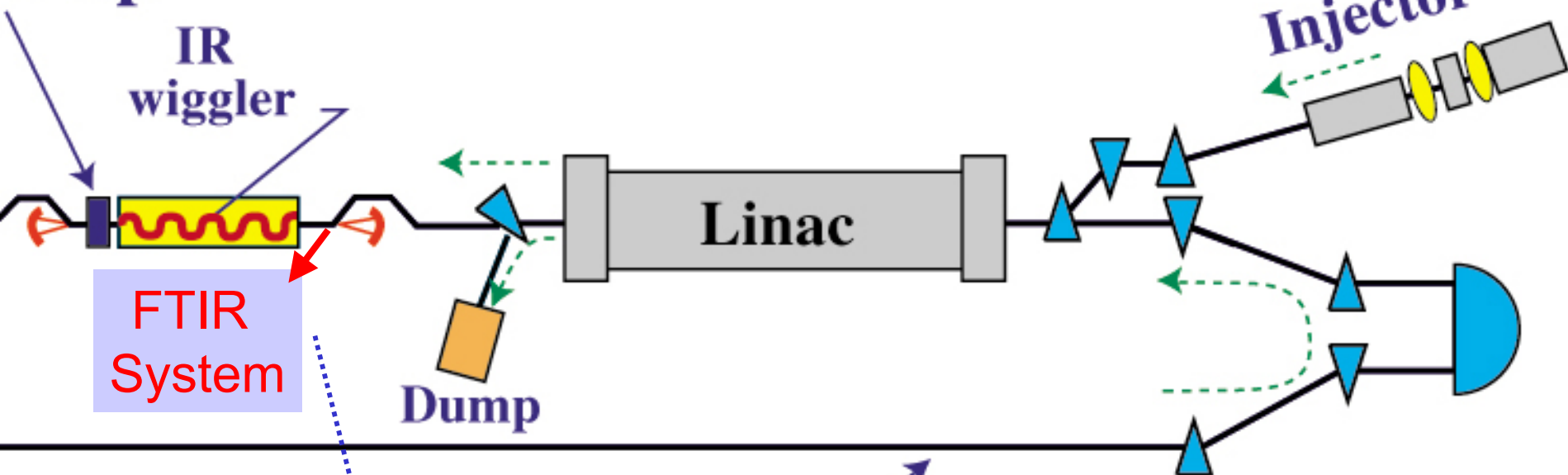


Jefferson Lab FEL Wiggler



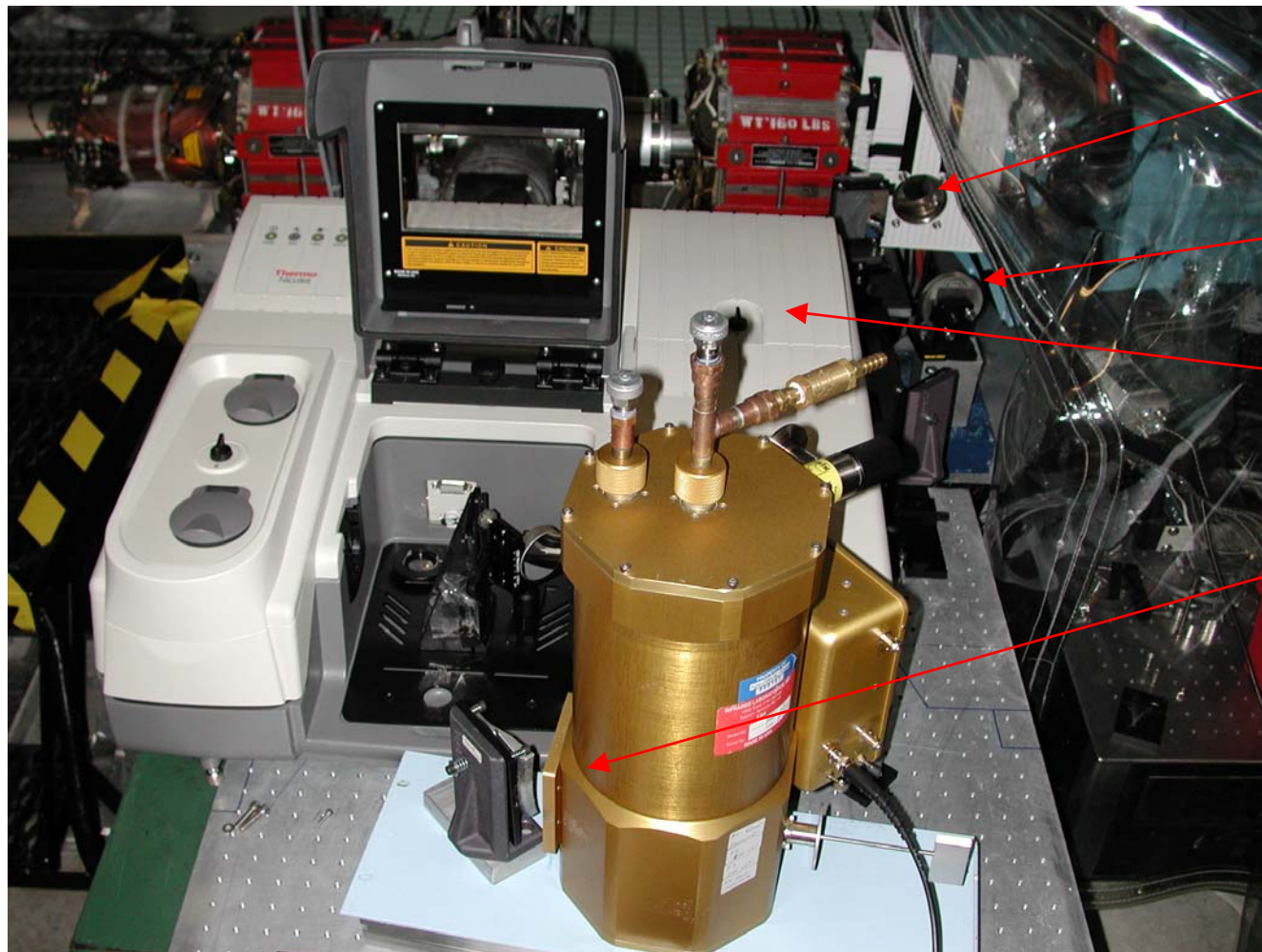
et-up

Coherent THz measurement setup



We measured the bend-magnet synchrotron radiation right before the FEL, when the beam is maximally compressed.

Coherent THz measurement setup



Crystal quartz
window

Collimating optic

Nicolet Nexus 670
FTIR bench

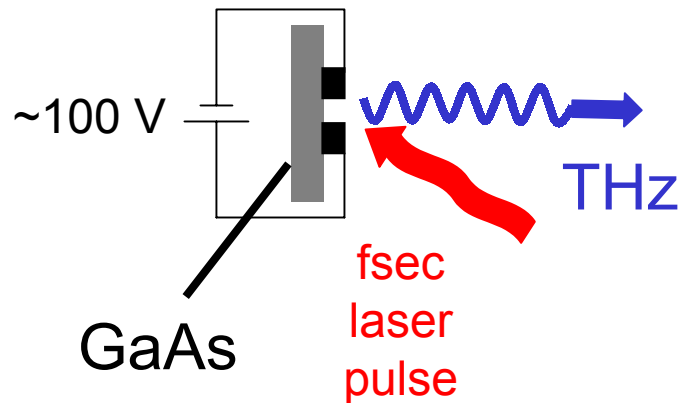
LHe cooled Si
bolometer detector

Comparing Coherent THz Synchrotron and Conventional THz Sources

Larmor's Formula : Power = $\frac{3e^2 a^2}{2c^3} \gamma^4$ (cgs units)

a=acceleration
c=vel. of light
 γ =mass/rest mass

Auston switch

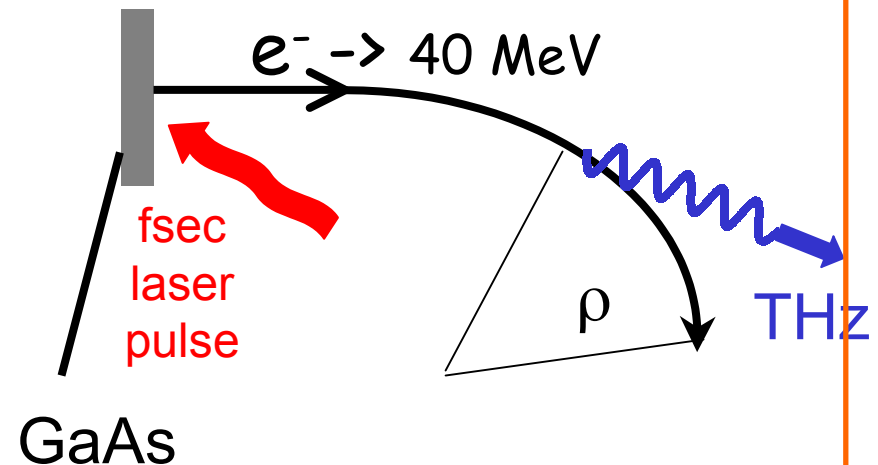


$$E = \frac{100V}{10^{-4}m} = 10^6 V/m$$

$$a = \frac{F}{m} = \frac{10^6 V \cdot e / m}{.5 MeV / c^2} = \frac{10^6 (3 \times 10^8)^2}{0.5 \times 10^6}$$

$$\cong 10^{17} m/sec^2$$

Synchrotron radiation



$$a = \frac{c^2}{\rho} = \frac{(3 \times 10^8)^2}{1} \cong 10^{17} m/sec^2$$

if $\rho = 1 \text{ m}$

Comparing Coherent THz Synchrotron and Conventional THz Sources

Larmor's Formula : Power = $\frac{3e^2 a^2}{2c^3} \gamma^4$ (cgs units)

$$\text{Power} \propto \gamma^4$$

Synchrotron

THz Antenna

$$\gamma = 1$$

To compare radiation in the THz region, ~40 MeV electrons will get the critical energy into the IR. So,

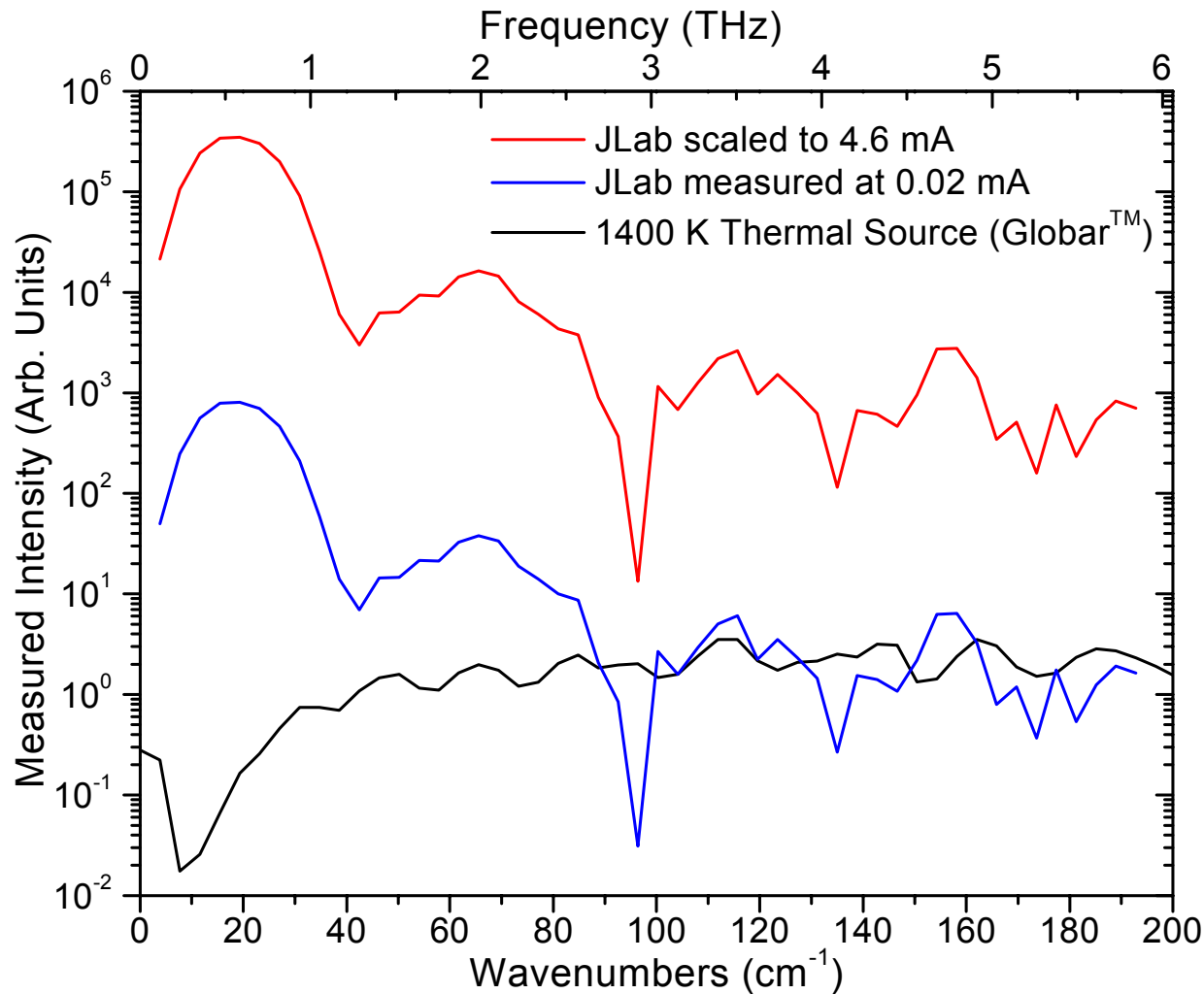
$$\gamma \approx 75$$

$$\gamma^4 \approx 10^7!$$

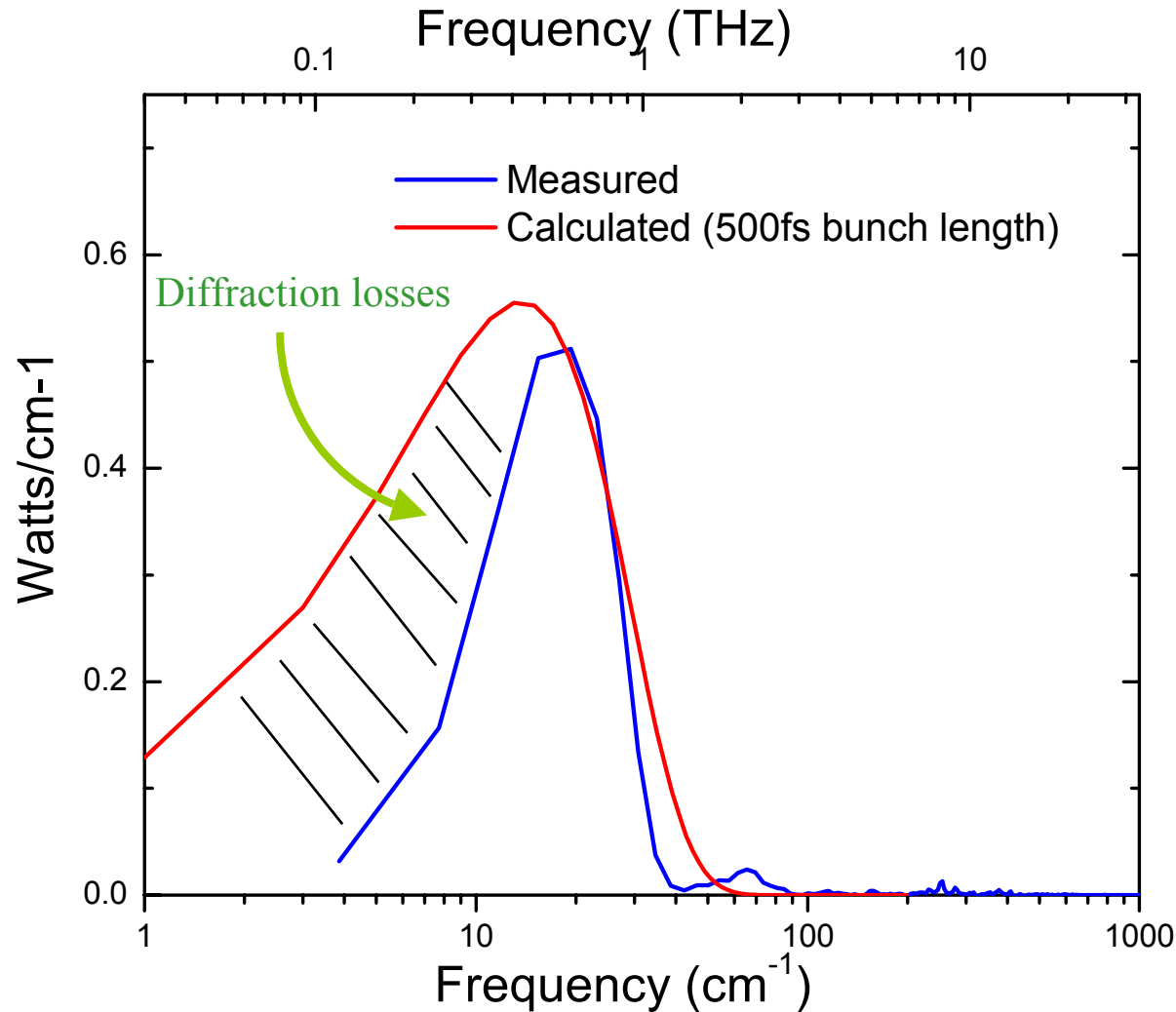
Relativistic electrons gain a huge factor in THz power.



Coherent THz compared to thermal source



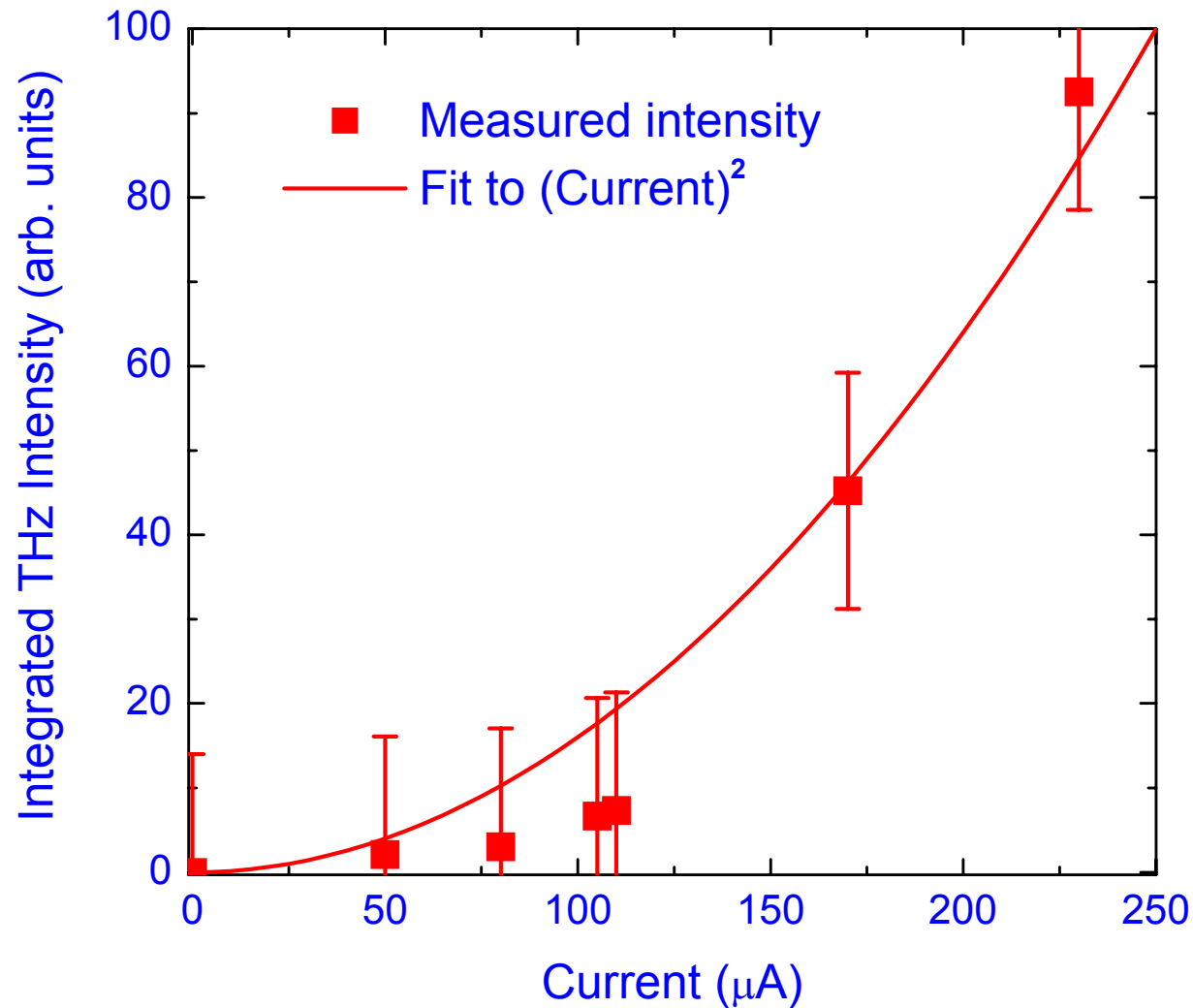
Coherent THz measurement



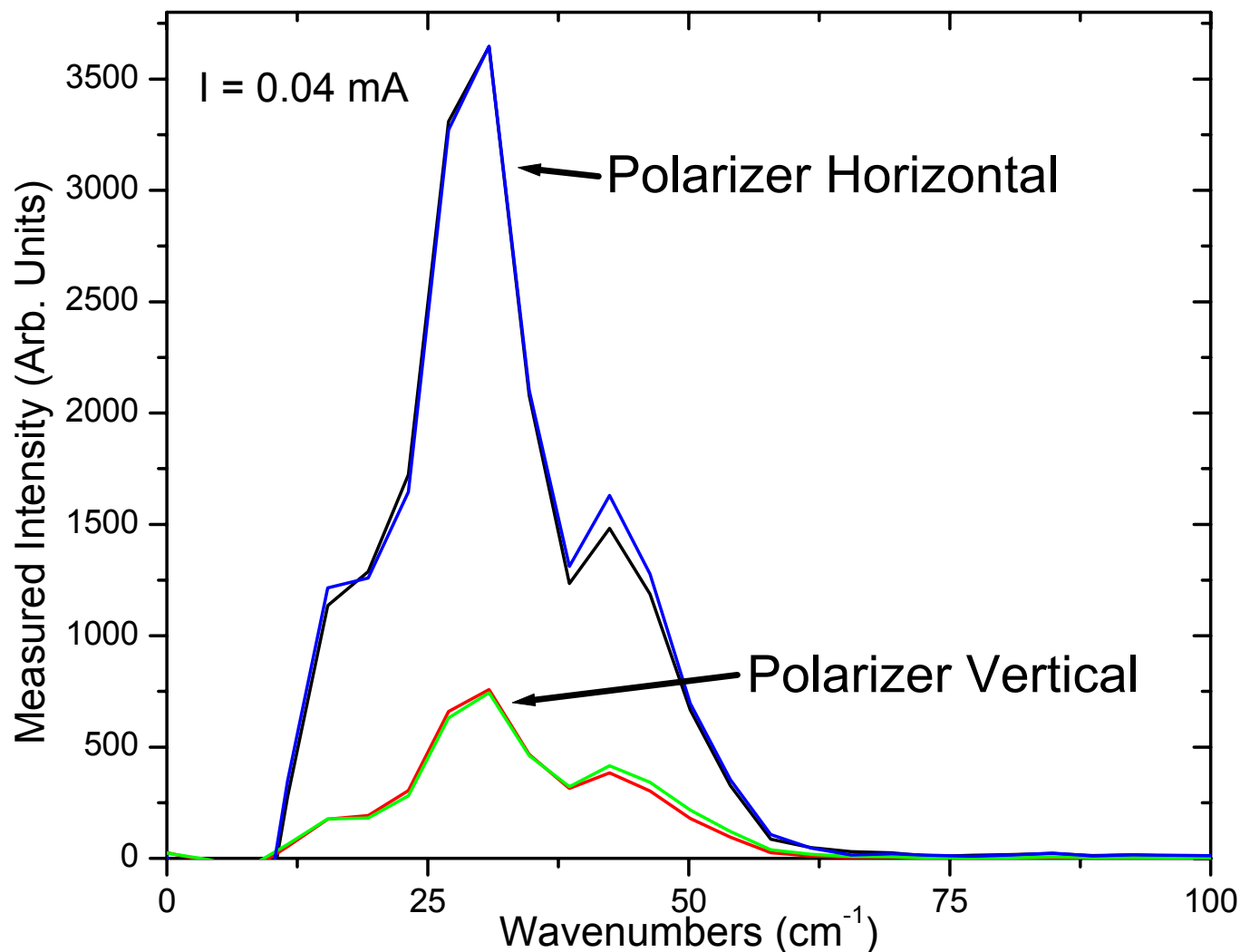
TJNAF/BNL/LBNL

Carr, Martin, McKinney
Jordan, Neil, Williams
Nature, to be published

Quadratic Dependence of THz Emission on Current



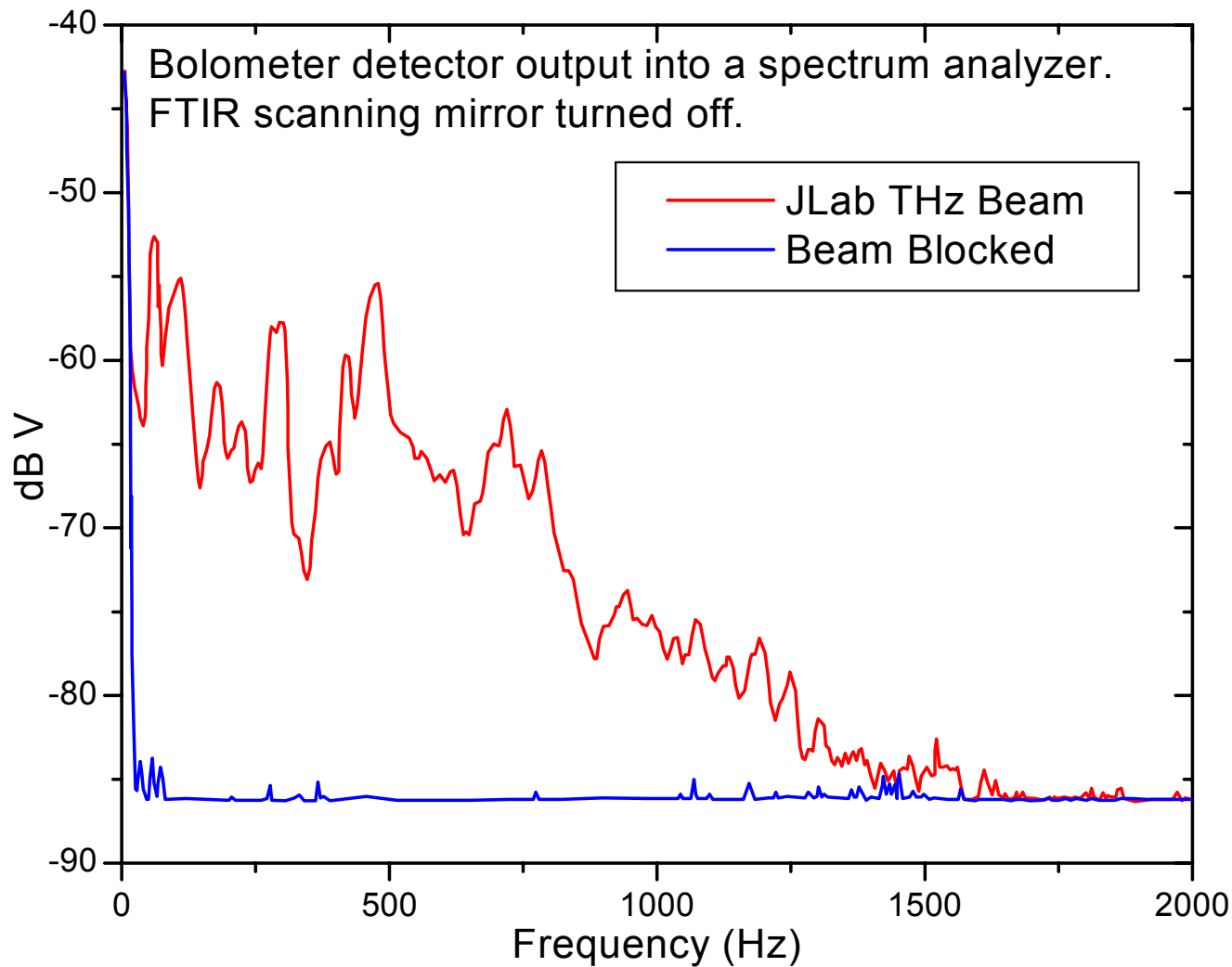
Polarization of Coherent THz



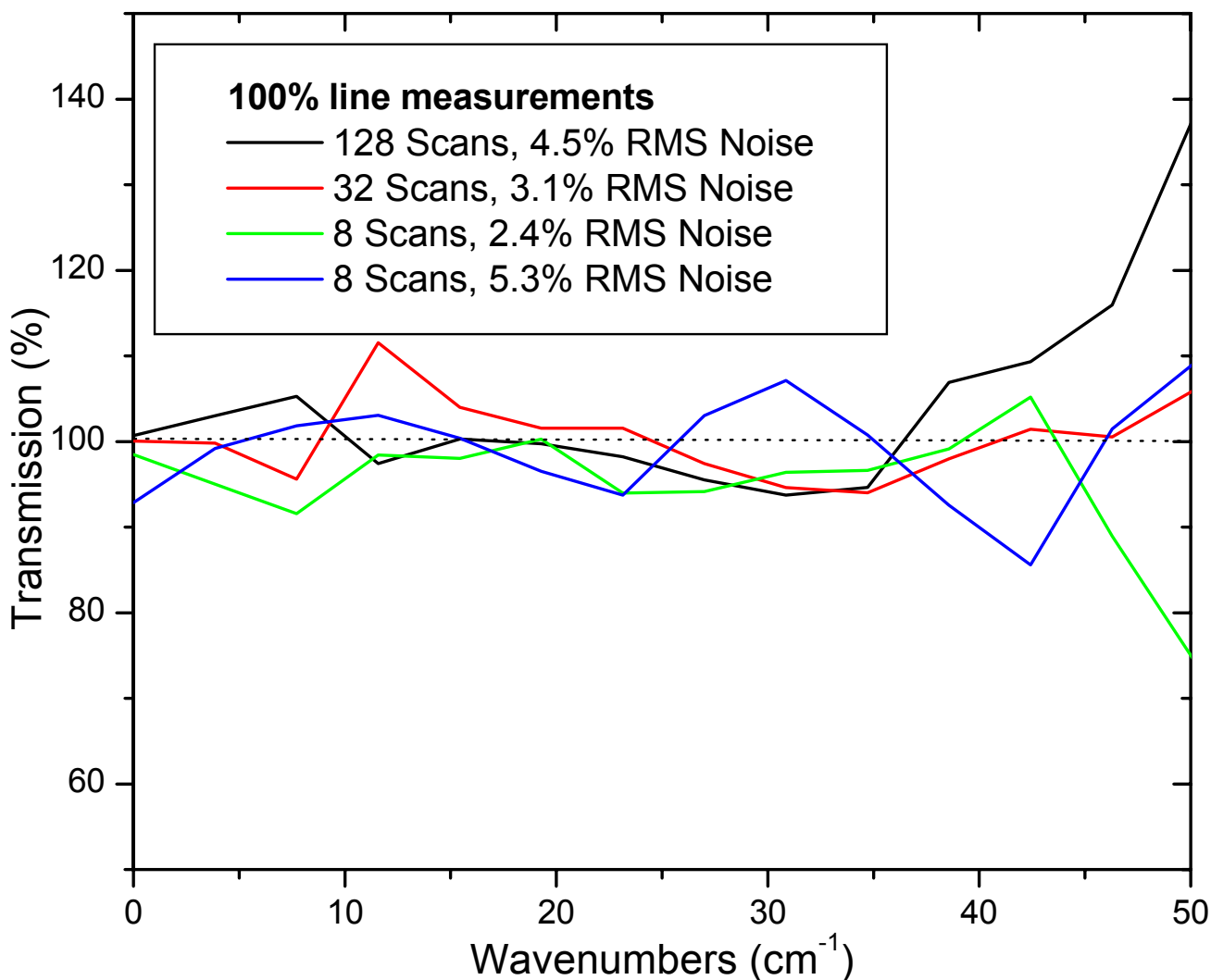
Expected polarization ratio for 60 mrad port at 30 cm^{-1} is **6:1**.

We observed **5:1**. Good agreement.

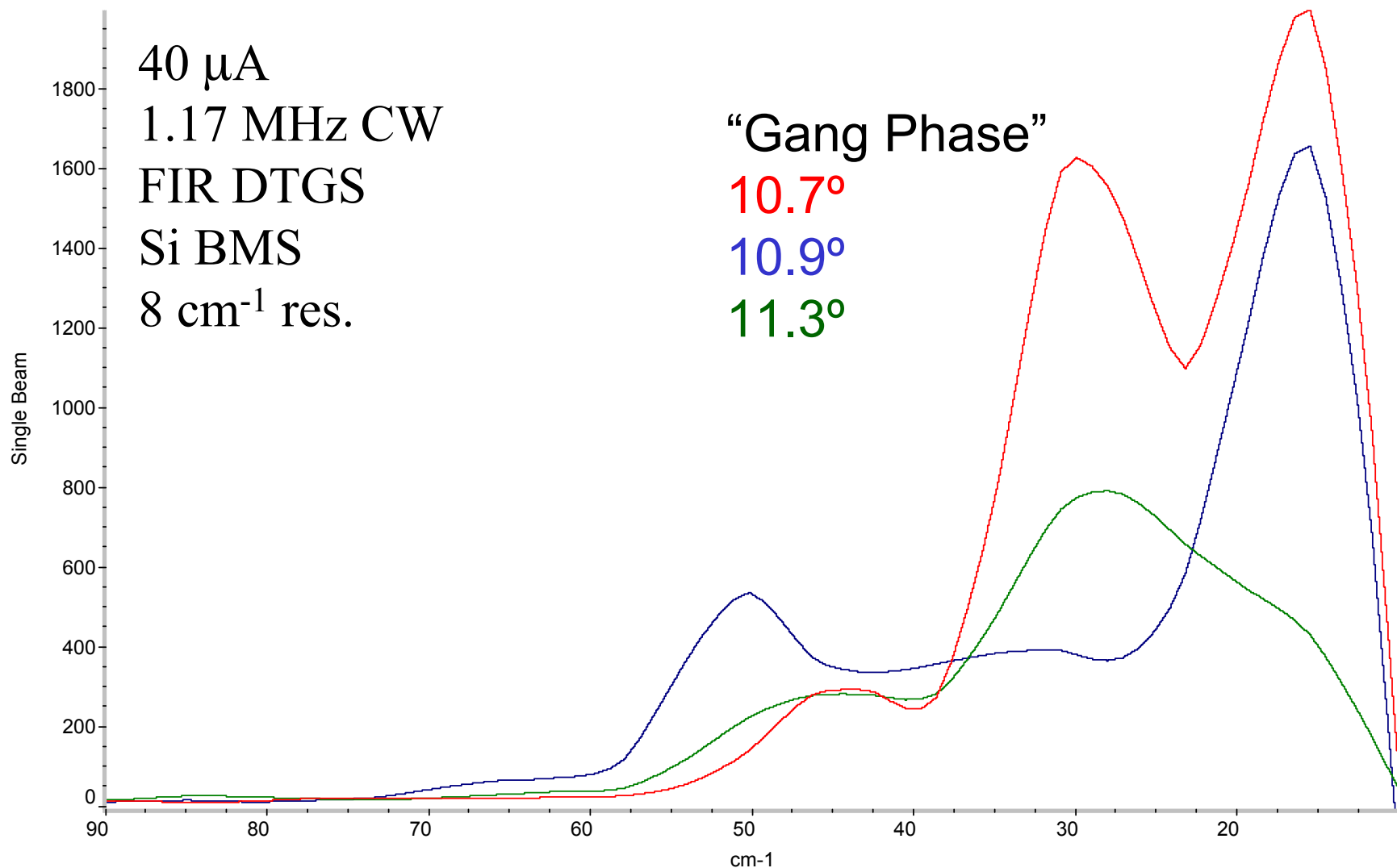
“Noise” vs. frequency



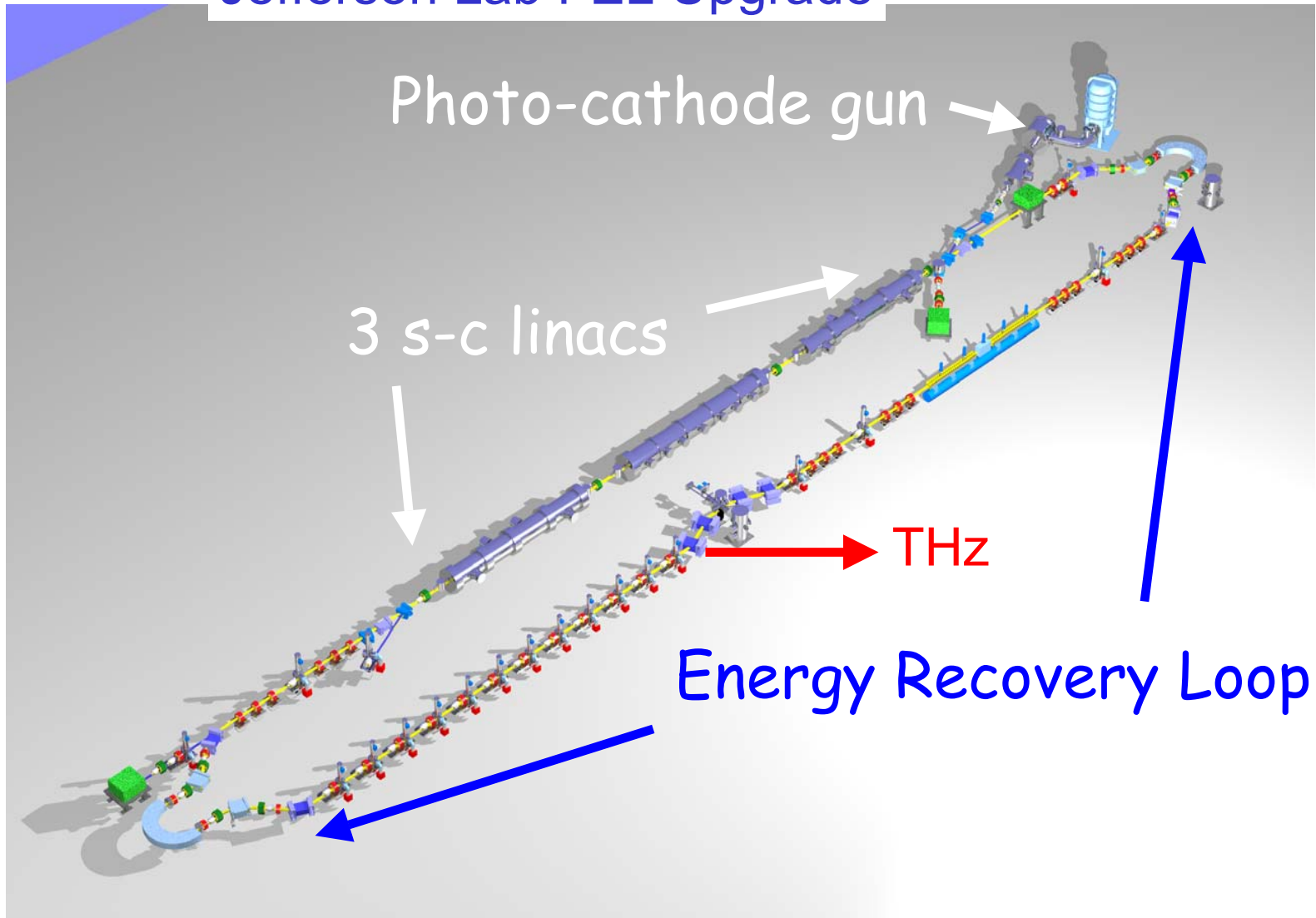
Noise Measurements of JLab THz Source



Spectral Changes with JLab RF Phase



Jefferson Lab FEL Upgrade



Acknowledgements

This work was supported primarily by the U.S. Dept. of Energy

DE-AC02-76CH00016	(Brookhaven National Lab)
DE-AC03-76SF00098	(Lawrence Berkeley National Lab)
DE-AC05-84-ER40150	(Jefferson Lab)

The JLab FEL is supported by the Office of Naval Research, the Commonwealth of Virginia and the Laser Processing Consortium.

We are indebted to our colleagues at each institution for critical support without which these experiments would not have been possible.

